

Editorial

How They Silenced Anti-Communism

◊ THROUGH THE YEARS, as we have faced a deadly enemy, we have seen the word "capitalism" become evil. Then the "profit motive" was degraded as selfish and improper. "Patriotism" is a joke with many. Now "anti-communist" is an epithet to be shunned just as it is against the rules for an officer in our armed services to speak against the enemy.

All these changes have two things in common. One is that they benefit the enemy immeasurably; the other, they injure us.

There is no doubt that the degradation of the words and what they stood for was engineered by the many-pronged subversive apparatus of the Communist enemy, working through various approaches found in all countries but, particularly in the United States, which stands between communism and world domination.

AS WE HAVE SAID here before, we should not give an inch on capitalism and the profit motive. They are the foundation of our highest ideals and are attacking not only the Birchites but experts on the Communist challenge. As a result, we writes "a deplorable set of double standards has developed. Persons who voice anti-communist thoughts are reprimanded, while those who plead accommodation are rarely rebuked".

He tells how a forest ranger in Washington state was forced to resign because he wrote anti-communist articles for the local newspaper. His superiors said his articles were "controversial" and "reduced his effectiveness". "Yet when Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas publicly argues against U. S. policy to resist Red China's admission to the United Nations there is no censure, although the prestige of our highest court is injected into foreign-policy matters outside its jurisdiction."

WINTNER LISTS several similar in-

cidents. He then notes how those who "quite properly decried Senator McCarthy's 'guilt-by-association' techniques in labelling persons pro-communist" now employ these same tactics to smear all anti-communists as Birchite "extremists" (or "fascists". Note Inez Robb story Monday).

He describes a movement that had its beginning in 1955 when 1000 educators, businessmen and scientists gathered in Chicago to devise ways of meeting the Soviet challenge. The movement started then spread rapidly. The government took part. The White House (Eisenhower) urged the public be better informed. Seminars were set up for 210 highly-qualified military reservists. College presidents, members of congress, governors and businessmen gathered at the National War College and heard lectures by 55 top experts. Deeply moved, these people organized weekend strategy seminars for which nearby army posts made available were incorporating their commands and the civilian population with Birchite-type theories.

THE CONTROVERSY over right-wing extremists mounted. None other than the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, Fulbright himself, dispatched a memo to the Pentagon and the President castigating the seminar program. The rest is remembered by all. Generals were muzzled. Participation by the Defense Department was stopped. We have been divided into a bitter civil war while growing Communist power imperils freedom. We cannot discuss frankly what should be done to combat it.

Thus it is that the anti-communist has been placed in the same class with the capitalist, the profit motive, patriotism. All are dirty words in the Red's, while we stood by and let it take it and helped it to help it.

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agency similar to the Government's regulation of public utilities.

Gardner Means, an eminent economist and student of administered-price industries, suggests that such industries should be subjected to special Federal laws. He proposes the adoption of special Federal income tax incentives for the executives of such firms if they manage business affairs to meet the Government's standards of good social performance.

In an attempt to improve the social performance of privately owned and operated companies in concentrated industries, it has been suggested the Government establish Government-owned yardstick companies. The Tennessee Valley Authority, a Government-owned corporation, has provided yardstick competition to private power companies in the Southern States. Similar efforts have been successful in West European countries. The idea of the Government yardstick is to prove it is possible, with efficient operations, to succeed in providing the public with a product or service at reasonable prices while providing employees with fair wages and conditions.

The efficient and socially beneficial operation of American business is essential for the maintenance and sound development of our free society in a period of technological change and large-scale business operations. Improved national policies are needed. This presentation of the problem is offered as a contribution to the public discussion of monopolistic policies and practices that should form the foundation for the needed improvements in national policy.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, we are all, I am sure, greatly disturbed about the recent outbreak of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. Every American, who cherishes individual freedom and who strongly objects to persecution of any kind must be greatly concerned with this new activity.

Appreciating that we have no control over the actions of the Soviet leaders, I would nevertheless hope that our voice would be heard throughout the world in complaint against this prejudice that is being practiced under the direction of the Kremlin. I would further hope that the peoples of the free world—and particularly those of the unaligned countries—be advised of Soviet anti-Semitic activity and would hope that they, too, would strongly object to such a practice.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted on April 5 by the Philadelphia City and District Committee of the Workmen's Circle be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON APRIL 5, 1962, BY THE CITY AND DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Workmen's Circle is one of the largest Jewish fraternal societies in North America. During more than 60 years of its existence, it has been in the forefront of the fight for social and economic justice. It has fought for the rights of the citizens of this great country regardless of race, creed, or color.

During the early part of this century the President of the United States protested vigorously to the Czar of Russia against the vicious and senseless pogroms being waged

against the Jews in Russia. This action brought before the court of public opinion of the world the backwardness and reactionaries of Czarist Russia. These pogroms were being waged on the basis of religion.

Anti-Semitism is again being practiced in Russia, now by the Soviets. It has become a political issue with the excuse that the present day Jews are internationalists whose loyalty to Soviet Russia is questionable. The anti-Semitism being practiced today has a more subtle form and is just as deadly as the senseless killings in the pogroms of yesterday.

The Philadelphia City and District Committee of the Workmen's Circle respectfully requests and begs that you help bring this sad state of affairs before Congress and to the President. If the President sees fit that our Ambassador to the United Nations bring it up before that body, the court of world opinion may again help a persecuted minority.

INSIDIOUS CAMPAIGN TO SILENCE ANTI-COMMUNISTS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, recently I have read two significant and complementary articles dealing with the problem of popular education on communism and the cold war.

The first article entitled "The Insidious Campaign To Silence Anti-Communists," appears in this month's issue of Reader's Digest. It is written by Col. William R. Kintner, deputy director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the group of distinguished scholars who contributed to Protracted Conflict and other publications which have won international recognition for the Foreign Policy Research Institute. Colonel Kintner is a scholar and man of action, with very broad experience. He has served as a planning officer for the Central Intelligence Agency, as chief of long-range planning in the office of the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, as a U.S. negotiator in Vietnam armistice talks, and as a White House adviser on the cold war.

Colonel Kintner is a determined foe of the John Birch Society and of other extremist organizations that have claimed the anti-Communist mantle for themselves. But he is profoundly disturbed by the present campaign against anti-Communist extremism because of the tendency to lump all active expressions of anti-communism together under the label "extremist." He points out that these "rightist" attacks on anti-communism have had the effect of undermining even cold war seminar programs conducted at the highest level and under the most responsible auspices. And he argues that the Kremlin is using the technique of "guilt by association" and the current furor over extremism to attempt to liquidate intelligent opposition to communism in our country.

I believe that Colonel Kintner has made a sustained and significant contribution to the current discussion on extremism, and I would urge all of my colleagues who have not yet been able to read his article to do so at their earliest opportunity.

The second article I wish to comment upon, Mr. President, appeared in the

New York Times Sunday Magazine for April 29, 1962. This article, by Mr. Harvey E. Schechter of the Anti-Defamation League, takes the American liberals to task for failing to give leadership to the anti-Communist fight. Mr. Schechter charges that by this failure, the liberals have created a vacuum that has inevitably been filled by rightwing and extremist groups like the John Birch Society.

I also believe that Mr. Schechter's article is worth reading, and I commend it to my colleagues. It reminds me of the eloquent statement of the well-known French Socialist, Suzanne Labini:

"Communism is the price that civilization must pay for the failure of the liberals to provide effective leadership in the fight against communism."

For my own part, I have only one minor difference with Mr. Schechter's thesis. I do not believe that anti-communism should be a monopoly of either the liberals or the conservatives. On the contrary, I believe that this is one area where liberals and conservatives can cooperate effectively and must do so in the interests of mutual survival. I believe that the failure of which Mr. Schechter speaks has been a failure of the moderate elements in both the Republican and Democratic parties, and not merely the failure of the liberals. And it is this failure of the moderate elements in both parties that has paved the way for extremism.

Let me illustrate this argument with an individual case history.

Several months ago, there was a good deal in the press about Don Caron, a U.S. Forest Ranger from Okanogan, Wash., who had been forced to resign from the Rangers because he wrote anti-Communist articles for the local newspapers. His superior said his writings were controversial and reduced his effectiveness as a Forest Ranger.

At the time this incident took place, Don Caron testified that he had had no contact with the John Birch Society and that he had not knowingly distributed any of their literature. But Don Caron was so bothered by his treatment at the hands of Government officials, that when the John Birch Society offered him a job as an organizer, he accepted the job offer.

Here you have a dramatic illustration of how real extremism benefits when all anti-Communist activity is indiscriminately condemned as extremism.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these two articles be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Reader's Digest, May 1962]

THE INSIDIOUS CAMPAIGN TO SILENCE ANTI-COMMUNISTS
(By William R. Kintner)

An insidious, slow-burned campaign to bleed the heart of anti-communism in

William R. Kintner is deputy director of the Foreign Policy Research Institute and professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania. A West Point graduate,